

PRESS OPINIONS

Difficult to State if Majority Favor Annexation.

YET NUMBER OPPOSING IS SMALL

Asiatic Labor is No Longer the Slogan.

Traditional Policy of United States is Favorable to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The proposed treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States has probably been noticed and discussed by every newspaper in the country, during the last two weeks. In several days travel covering some hundreds of miles, in the Middle States, I have noticed the discussion in all of the local papers, to be obtained on the trains, and a further examination of the exchange lists of one of the great dailies in New York city, shows the large extent of interest in every section.

To sum up the general sentiment, and state what it is, with accuracy, is impossible, because, after all, only a fraction of these papers are available for reference, at any one point. If the question is asked: "Is the press of the United States in favor of annexation, or is it unfavorable?" the reply must be: "It is impossible to say." As an opinion, based on a variety of data, but subject to revision, I would say that a large number of the leading papers are enthusiastic about the treaty and we are many lesser papers. One reading these would infer that there was a preponderating sentiment in favor of annexation. At the same time, many able journals like the Springfield Republican and the Boston Herald oppose it on the usual grounds taken by conservatives, which is that the people of this country should cultivate their own land before taking in more. A friendly Senator said yesterday, in conversation, that several of his colleagues remarked: "What do we know about colonies? How can we govern them? Must we upset the uniformity of our laws, in order to govern Hawaii?" But it is a most fortunate manner that there is little bitterness or anger in the general discussion of the subject.

The traditional policy of the United States, which holds Hawaii within "the sphere of their influence" is a deep ground swell which almost imperceptively carries the people towards annexation. Moreover, the numbers of papers that advocate the cutting of the banner which the United States has exhibited in Hawaii, is small.

The financial depression at the present time is unfavorable to new departures. A general feeling of prosperity and hopefulness would make thousands, even millions, more enthusiastic about national expansion.

The people of Hawaii may congratulate themselves on the fact that nearly two-thirds of the Senators are in favor of the proposed treaty, although the two-thirds is not assured. Some of these are enthusiastic. Some have grave doubts, but believe, on the whole, that the treaty should be made, and will so vote. Many of them feel that "the dog-in-the-manger" policy is unjust, and alluring with Hawaiian should cease. The positive action of the President in negotiating a treaty brings the Republicans into line. Senator Perkins may "fall in" or step out.

Whether the negotiating of the treaty at the present time was a judicious act remains to be seen. The President was not entirely satisfied that it was the best move to make, as he knew that it would not be acted upon during the present session. Timorous men fear that the enemies of the treaty will now spend the next six months in encircling schemes to defeat it, and there are many rumors about the active hostility of the trust, and the sugar-beet men. Indeed, the agent of the sugar-beet men, is seen in many places, like the Italian street musicians, on the street, playing different anti-annexation tunes, with his mouth, hands, feet and nose at the same time. On the whole, he has made no headway. He has greatly rallied, in conversations with Senators, on the cheap Asiatic labor of Hawaii, in competition with the high-priced labor of the American farmer. But the statements of Labor Commissioner Pflueger, regarding Asiatic labor in the sugar-beet fields of California have silenced him. In this matter Mr. Flueger has done Hawaiian interests a most valuable service. He has had no representation by an agent of Hawaii who has the force of a statement made by one who has full knowledge of the situation, but has no pecuniary interest in the result.

The vote of the Senate yesterday, on presenting the reciprocity treaty, in the tariff bill, gives the present a period of anxiety on the part of the Hawaiian representatives. Although men on the streets of Honolulu had "no doubts" on the subject, there were many friendly Congressmen who had serious doubts as to the result, owing to their long experience in legislative business. The want of harmony among the Republicans, at one time, made the outlook very serious.

The vote of the Senate yesterday, on presenting the reciprocity treaty, is not a willing vote. It was given in order to put the annexation question in the foreground. If annexation fails reciprocity goes too.

The annexation proposition has undoubtedly saved reciprocity. It is not a very pleasant thought. Had the President failed to offer the treaty, a considerable number of Republican Sen-

ators would have agreed to a motion of abdication or a proposition to reduce reciprocity and disconnect it from annexation were useless. The crisis was at hand, and the Senate would have acted with some hostility, if not checked by the President.

Mrs. Daniels is appealing to women here—the wives of Congressmen—and those susceptible creatures, who do not pretend to understand the situation, urge that "the dear Queen is left in poverty and want, and must beg from door to door, because her property has been taken away." If the Government of Hawaii should make some provision for removing her from the field, it would be well. It is not a question of what she deserves. It is a question of acting wisely under the circumstances. Her support should not be made an issue in the coming discussion of the annexation treaty. Her visit to the Senate lobby was ill-timed. Senator Perkins introduced her to other Senators. "Duke" Palmer felt that he was doing some fine statesmanship in forcing the ex-Queen upon Congressmen.

W. N. A.

KAU NOTES.

Something About Fourth of July Celebration and Other Things.

In a letter from Kau yesterday morning an account of the Fourth of July celebration in that district was received. Following is the report:

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Pahala on July 3d. The day was opened at sunrise with a salute of 21 guns, fired by the Citizens' Guard. Soon after 8 a. m., the antiquities and horribles paraded the principal thoroughfares (avoiding cane-fields), headed by the Pahala String Band. After that followed a shooting contest by the members of the Citizens' Guard. Joseph Lino, Jr., was the successful competitor. Notwithstanding the strong wind, the shooting was good.

After the shooting match, L. Chong entertained the members by giving a grand dinner.

In the afternoon the games began with an exciting wheelbarrow race, then came the three-legged, banana, foot, donkey races and climbing the greased pole contests, as well as other events. The tug-of-war brought the sports to a close.

In the evening came a very effective display of fireworks, pronounced a success by everybody.

A general invitation being given by Mr. and Mrs. Walton, a large company sat down to supper, and the hospital of the host and hostess was greatly appreciated.

The day closed with rousing cheers for the red, white and blue and a vote of thanks to Geo. W. Parry for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the day's entertainment.

The atmosphere is still with vapors from the volcano.

The Mikahua arrived at Honolua

July 9th and left on the 13th with a full load of Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company's and 3,750 bags Hawaiian Agricultural Company sugar.

"We are having very dry weather and water is getting short."

"Mr. and Mrs. Walton go down by this Mauna Loa; also, Dr. H. Pohman, who is off on a dying trip to California. He will return in about six weeks."

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subjoined statement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred of late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

[Copy.]

I, George Lack, of 121 Stamford street, Waterloo road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"I was always a strong healthy man up to April 1874. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Boundary Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with verdigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, when little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Inn road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later, large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which, on healing, left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints, and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg, and I had also running wounds, extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep for eighteen days and nights together, the doctor's sleeping draughts having no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep, I slept from Thursday to Sunday afternoon. From all the doctor's medicines and applications I only got temporary relief. On

one occasion the doctor said that I could not live throughout the day. The nurses placed a screen round my bed, expecting that I should die during the day, and my mother was sent for. When the doctor called at night he was surprised to find me alive. However, I took a turn for the better, but for months afterwards I was, as it were, on the brink of the grave. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was fed on slops and light food. Sometimes better, and at other times worse. I continued in this wretched state for over five years, during which time I remained in the hospital. In August, 1881, I became tired of being in the hospital, and was carried to my house. I was so weak and emaciated that I got a pair of crutches to help me to hobble about the house. My father and friends who saw me were shocked at my feeble and emaciated appearance, and thought I was not long for this world. I lingered on in the same wretched state for two more years, expecting and wishing that I should soon be out of my misery. In November, 1883, after suffering over seven years, my father bought me a bottle of medicine called Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it, saying that it had been of great benefit to him. After I had taken half the contents of a bottle I felt brighter and in better spirits than I had been for years. My appetite improved, and by continuing with the medicine my legs began to heal, and I got stronger and stronger. In less than three months I was able to put aside my crutches and walk with aid of a stick. After I had taken Mother Selig's Curative Syrup six months I was back at my work, as strong as ever. I was in my life, and have since kept in the best of health. I wish the particulars of my case known to other sufferers, and the proprietors have my consent to make what use they like of this statement. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1855 (Will IV, c. 82)."

(Signed) "GEORGE LACK."

Declared at No. 16 Godliman street,

Doctor's Commons, in the City of London, this 13th day of April 1888, before me, [Signed] GEORGE H. BROOKS, a Commissioner for Oaths.

Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning. Verdigris (chemically the bibasic acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospitals did all that could be done, with the knowledge and resources at their command. Unhappily their treatment, at best, was only mildly palliative; the poison continued its deadly work, until it saturated the poor fellow's entire system, and perverted all its functions. What but an ultimately fatal result could have been reasonably expected?

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Selig's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedent power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Selig's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

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IT WAS ACCEPTED.

Resignation of Prof. Brigham Accepted by Trustees.

Professor Brigham, for many years curator of the Bishop Museum, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the Board of Trustees. In a measure, this will be a rather serious loss to the museum, for he has done much toward adding to the collection, but, as he has conducted the institution on a "one-man" principle, he has not added to its popularity as a place of interest to either tourists or scientific men. Unfortunately for him, Professor Brigham's dislike for the Hawaiian race carried him to a point where he received the censure of many of the people of that race. This censure rather offended the curator and he tendered his resignation.

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Mr. Thomas Brown, Chemist, Lambeth, London, writes—
"I am sorry to hear of your son's illness. I have recommended the use of my Balsam of Aniseed, 1 lb. and one-half oz. each night, to a friend of mine, who has had great success with it. His case is similar to yours, and I hope you will be equally successful."

London, England, Sept. 1888.—"I have recommended my Balsam of Aniseed, 1 lb. and one-half oz. each night, to a friend of mine, who has had great success with it. His case is similar to yours, and I hope you will be equally successful."

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